

Bellamy's words are recited millions of times every day and are ingrained in our society as an expression of national pride and patriotism.

#### CONGRESSIONAL LAND CONSERVATION CAUCUS

(Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the summer months provided us with an excellent opportunity to get outside and take advantage of the natural resources, great parks, and public lands in our communities.

In southeastern Pennsylvania, we are fortunate that we do not have to go much further than our own backyard to enjoy a wide variety of landscapes and public lands.

In an effort to prioritize the conservation of our public lands, waterways, natural resources, and public policies related to the same, I recently established the bipartisan Congressional Land Conservation Caucus with Representatives JOE PITTS, EARL BLUMENAUER, and MIKE THOMPSON of California. I appreciate their willingness to support this effort, and I urge my colleagues to join our caucus.

It is my hope this group of Members will focus on issues related to land conservation, the protection of natural resources, and the preservation of open space across the country.

I also want to thank Michael Rellahan and the Daily Local News for their in-depth observations on the past, present, and future of the Chester County government-led efforts to protect open space. It has been a remarkably successful program over the past 30 years.

And, indeed, another county in my district, Montgomery County, has followed in their lead, as have many other counties in Pennsylvania and across the country.

□ 1415

#### OPPOSE THE IRAN DEAL

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this much we know about the Iran deal.

It permits Iran to develop nuclear weapons in the future. It means \$150 billion to Iran, some of which will be used to export terrorism, as President Obama has admitted. It allows Iran to buy weapons, such as intercontinental ballistic missiles. It gives Iran weeks, if not months, of advance notice of any weapons site inspections.

It includes secret side agreements; one prohibits other countries from inspecting a possible nuclear weapons development site.

It is being implemented even though a majority in the House and the Senate oppose it.

The Iran deal destabilizes the Middle East, jeopardizes America's security, and endangers the world.

#### NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule IX, I rise to give notice of my intention to raise a question of the privileges of the House.

The form of the resolution is as follows:

Whereas Rule IX of the Rules of the House of Representatives states that a question of the privileges of the House "shall be, first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; and second, those affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner, individually, in their representative capacity only";

Whereas the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (in this preamble referred to as the "Review Act") was passed by the Senate on May 7, 2015, by a vote of 98-1;

Whereas the House of Representatives passed the Review Act on May 14, 2015, by a vote of 400-25;

Whereas the Review Act was signed by President Barack Obama on May 22, 2015, becoming Public Law No. 114-17;

Whereas section 135(a)(1) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as enacted by section 2 of the Review Act) states, "Not later than 5 calendar days after reaching an agreement with Iran relating to the nuclear program of Iran, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership—(A) the agreement, as defined in subsection (h)(1), including all related materials and annexes";

Whereas section 135(h)(1) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as enacted by section 2 of the Review Act) states, "The term 'agreement' means an agreement related to the nuclear program of Iran that includes the United States, commits the United States to take action, or pursuant to which the United States commits or otherwise agrees to take action, regardless of the form it takes, whether a political commitment or otherwise, and regardless of whether it is legally binding or not, including any joint comprehensive plan of action entered into or made between Iran and any other parties, and any additional materials related thereto, including annexes, appendices, codicils, side agreements, implementing materials, documents, and guidance, technical or other understandings, and any related agreements, whether entered into or implemented prior to the agreement or to be entered into or implemented in the future";

Whereas on July 14, 2015, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (in this preamble referred to as the "IAEA") and the President of the Atomic Energy Organiza-

tion of Iran signed the "Roadmap for the Clarification of Past and Present Outstanding Issues regarding Iran's Nuclear Program", which refers to two "separate arrangements" between the IAEA and Iran;

Whereas the first of these separate arrangements seeks to clarify and resolve longstanding questions about the possible military dimensions of Iran's nuclear program, including those identified in the IAEA Director General's report to the Board of Governors, designated "GOV/2011/65";

Whereas section G(38) of that report states, "Since 2002, the [IAEA] has become increasingly concerned about the possible existence in Iran of undisclosed nuclear related activities involving military related organizations, including activities related to the development of a nuclear payload for a missile, about which the [IAEA] has regularly received new information";

Whereas the Roadmap describes the second of these separate arrangements as an effort to resolve outstanding issues regarding the military facility at Parchin;

Whereas in his November 29, 2012, report to the Board of Governors, the Director General of the IAEA stated, "As you will recall, the [IAEA] has information indicating that Iran constructed a large explosives containment vessel at the Parchin site in which to conduct hydrodynamic experiments. Despite repeated requests, Iran has still not granted the [IAEA] access to the Parchin site. Satellite imagery shows that extensive activities, including the removal and replacement of considerable quantities of earth, have taken place at this location. I am concerned that these activities will have seriously undermined the [IAEA's] ability to undertake effective verification. I reiterate my request that Iran, without further delay, provide access to that location and substantive answers to the [IAEA's] detailed questions regarding the Parchin site";

Whereas an August 20, 2015, report by the Associated Press includes draft text of the Parchin separate agreement, which details a process by which Iran will provide photographs, videos, soil samples, and other materials in lieu of giving the IAEA access to the Parchin site;

Whereas Dr. Olli Heinonen, a 27-year veteran of the IAEA and its former Deputy Director General and chief inspector, stated, "Much of the current concerns arise from the reported arrangements worked out between the IAEA and Iran in the side documents to address PMD [possible military dimension] issues. If the reporting is accurate, these procedures appear to be risky, departing significantly from well-established and proven safeguards practices. At a broader level, if verification standards have been diluted for Parchin (or elsewhere) and limits imposed, the ramification is significant as it will affect the IAEA's